Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 140 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, May 26, 1794. [Whole No. 536.]

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A small assortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has also to dispose of
Barcelona Hand'fs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.
May 10 d3w

Dr. Moore's Journal in France,
VOLUME 2d.
This Day is published,
Price 6s. stitched, and 7/6 neatly bound, by
H. & P. RICE,
Booksellers, No. 50, Market street,
A Journal during a residence in France, from the beginning of August to the middle of December 1792; To which is added, an account of the most remarkable events that happened at Paris, from that time to the death of the late King of France.
By JOHN MOORE, M. D.
May 17 5t

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Congress of the United States,
In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.
May 14. 1m.

Concluding Sales.
THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the
Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.
John Dorſey,
No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.
April 1. tuth&s6w

For LONDON,
The Ship
WILLIAM PENN,
NOW lying at Jeſſe and Robert Waln's wharf, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to
JOHN FIELD & SON,
Or,
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
May 13. dtf

For St. Croix,
The Sloop
INDUSTRY,
LLOYD WHARTON, Maſter.
SHE is intended to ſail with the firſt veſſels and can accommodate a few paſſengers very well. For terms apply to the Captain, or
WHARTON & GREEVES.
May 19. d6t

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.
IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, Virginia,

The Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
Capt. M'NAMARA.
Will ſail on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at JOHN WALN's Wharf, or
EMANUEL WALKER,
WHO HAS FOR SALE
The Cargo of ſaid Veſſel—Conſiſting of
VIRGINIA WHEAT,
FLOUR,
DEER SKINS, &c.
GINSENG
May 17 d4w.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
POLLY,
Burthen 1000 barrels.
SHE is a remarkable faſt ſailing new veſſel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the Weſt Indies. For terms apply to
DEBLOIS & BRECK.
At their ſtore, between Walnut and Cheſnut ſtreet wharves.
May 23 d

Morris Academy.
THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. (exclusive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.

GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,
Morriſtown, May 15, 1794
d1w.—w2m.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St. Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.
John Donnaldſon.
April 4. d1w w&s3t

To be Let,
For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&s1f

Scheme of a Lottery,
To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Conel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes,		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberge of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immediately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&s1f.

From a London Paper, of the 12th December 1793.

SMALL-POX.

A Child of three years old, in the confluent ſmall-pox, breathing laboriouſly, extremely reſtleſs, and the puſtules almoſt univerſally exhibiting a deadly whiteneſs, was lately happily relieved by the application of a large piece of leather on the ſtomach, covered with *unguentum hydrargyri* FORTIUS, which was by miſtake applied inſtead of the *mitius*, preſcribed by a phyſician. In a few hours the breathing ſoftened, and reſtleſſneſs ſubſided, and the puſtules diſcovered a diſpoſition to ſuppurate benignly. This caſe has been conſidered of ſuch conſequence, that an account of it has been publiſhed.

From an Engliſh Paper.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

Prediction of St. Ceſaire, Biſhop of Ailis, in the year 542, taken from a book intitled LIBER MIRABILIS, printed in Gothic characters, and depoſited in the Royal Library at Pars.

"The Adminiſtrators of this kingdom (France) ſhall be ſo blinded, that they ſhall leave it without defenders—the hand of God ſhall extend itſelf over them, and over all the rich.—All the Nobles ſhall be deprived of eſtates and dignity. A diviſion ſhall ſpring up in the Church of God, and there ſhall be two huſbands; the one true, and the other adulterous. The legitimate huſband ſhall be put to flight, there ſhall be a great carnage, and as great effuſion of blood as in the time of the Gentiles. The univerſal Church and the whole world, ſhall deplore the ruin and deſtruction of a moſt celebrated city, the capital and miſtreſs of France. The Altars of the Temples ſhall be deſtroyed; the holy virgins outraged, ſhall fly from their monaſteries. The church paſtors ſhall be driven from their ſeats, and the whole church ſhall be ſtripped of her temporal goods—but at length the *Black Eagle* and the *Lion* ſhall appear, hovering from far countries.

"Miſery to thee, O City of Opulence! thou ſhalt at the firſt rejoice, but thy end ſhall come—Miſery to thee, O City of Philoſophy! Thou ſhalt be ſubjected!

"A captive King humbled, even to confuſion; but ſhall at laſt receive his Crown, and ſhall deſtroy the children of Brutus."

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Tueſday, May 13.

The Senate proceeded to conſider the report of the committee, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of the French inhabitants of Galliopolis, and the report being amended, was agreed to, and it was accordingly

Ordered, That Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an act, entitled, "an act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of Aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with, and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers of Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this city, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath this day, approved and ſigned, "An act to erect a light houſe on the head land of Cape Hatteras; and a

ghted beacon on Shell Caſtle Iſland in the harbor of Occacock, in the State of North-Carolina."

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives therewith.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"M. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The bill laſt brought up for concurrence was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecand reading.

The petition of Dennis Mc Ready and others, in behalf of the manufacturers of tobacco and ſnuff, againſt an additional tax on thoſe articles, was preſented and read.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

Mr. Ellſworth from the committee to whom was referred the bill, to authorize Diſtrict Judges to adjourn Circuit Courts, reported the bill amended, and the report being agreed to, and the bill amended accordingly;

Ordered, That the rule be ſo far diſpenſed with as that this bill be now read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs, that it be engroſſed, and that the title thereof be, "An act further to authorize the adjournment of Circuit Courts."

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in this bill.

After the conſideration of the Executive buſineſs.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wedneſday, May 14th, 1794.

Mr. Ellſworth from the committee to whom was referred the bill entitled, "An act providing for the payment of certain expenſes incurred by Fulwar Skipwith, on public account," reported amendments, which were adopted, and the bill amended accordingly.

Ordered, That the rule be ſo far diſpenſed with as that this bill be now read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendments to this bill.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed the bill, ſent from the Senate for concurrence, entitled, "An act further to authorize the adjournment of Circuit Courts." And he withdrew.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act for erecting a light-houſe on the Iſland of Seguin in the Diſtrict of Maine," reported amendments, which were adopted accordingly.

Ordered, That the rule be ſo far diſpenſed with as that this bill be now read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendments to this bill.

A motion was made that the next ſeſſion of Congreſs be held at Boſton.

Ordered, That this motion lie for conſideration.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

May 15.

This day came on in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the conſideration of the reſolution ſome time paſt laid on the table by Mr. Goodhue, for guaranteeing an indemnification to thoſe ſufferers who had ſuſtained loſſes by Britiſh ſpoliation on our commerce—

Mr. Goodhue moved that the reſolution might be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, which was ſeconded by Mr. Dexter—it was then moved by way of amendment to the motion by Mr. Day ton, to add theſe words, "*to whom was referred the reſolution for the ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts*, to which Mr. Goodhue objected, becauſe he ſaid the ſubjects were diſtinct and ſeparate in their nature and ought not to be combined; his reſolution went only to eſtabliſh the principle of indemnification by guaranteeing it to the ſufferers, leaving the fund from which it ſhould be made, (in caſe Great Britain ſhould refuſe to do us juſtice) to a future conſideration, that whether Britiſh debts were ſequeſtered or not, he ſaid the United States were bound to ſee that indemnity was made to the merchants whoſe property had been kidnapped in a ſecret clandeſtine manner, while purſuing a lawful trade under the authority of this government and the law of nations, or to give them an opportunity of indemnifying themſelves by making repriſals—that it was well known there was great oppoſition to the ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts, and it was very doubtful whether ſuch a meaſure would ever be adopted; and if this reſolution was to be referred to the ſame committee and become connected with that, he ſhould very much deſpair of ever getting any indemnification; that Britiſh debts were a very precarious and uncertain fund, and the idea of ever getting indemnification from that ſource would operate as a deluſion, that if ſequeſtration under any circumſtances could be proper, it was highly improper at this time when an envoy extraordinary had juſt been diſpatched to Great Britain, and more ſo as we had diſcontinued the embargo, which would put all our remaining veſſels in the power of that nation—he ſhould therefore conſider an agreemeent to the amendment as amounting to a determination not to conſider the ſubject at leaſt for the preſent ſeſſion.

In ſupport of the amendment it was argued, that the two ſubjects had an intimate connection with each other, and never ought to be ſeparated; that Britiſh debts and Britiſh property, were the natural and only funds, for paying Britiſh depredations, and if indemnity was not given this way, it ought not to be given at all; that as it was probable, the reſolution for ſequeſtration would lay dormant for ſome time, it was beſt to refer this to the ſame committee, that they might ſleep together—the amendment was ſupported by Meſſrs. Lyman, Dayton, Nicholas, Smilie, Dearborn, Madiſon, Clark and Giles.

Mr. Dexter againſt the amendment, ſaid, that very ſtrong reaſons exiſted both for taking into conſideration a propoſition for indemnity to the ſufferers, and alſo againſt connecting it with ſequeſtration or any other ſubject. Each ought to ſtand or fall on its own merits. The ſufferers were numerous and deſerving citizens; they had waited a long time, and had a right to know before the cloſe of the ſeſſion what protection they were to expect from the government of their own country. Sequeſtration without a change of political circumſtances would never paſs both Houſes of the Legiſlature; to connect them then, would be to deny relief, without even examining the principles on which they claim it. He ſaid Britiſh debts had been called the only proper and natural funds; in his opinion they would be no fund at all, even if ſequeſtration could be adopted; the debts would never be collected; and not only ſo, but ſequeſtration would be the beginning of hoſtilities, and war muſt enſue; this at the ſame moment would prevent all hope of obtaining juſtice from Britain, and alſo diſcharge our own government from every obligation to indemnify. Mr. D. ſaid he would ſtate, what in his opinion was the proper and natural fund; the money to be demanded of Britain by our envoy extraordinary. Should this fail, the government of America would either pay the ſufferers or grant them letters of marque and reprizal. This, he ſaid, is the conſtant courſe of nations, and this the ſufferers have a right to demand as a counterpart of their allegiance. Mr. D. ſaid it had been objected that the Britiſh government would be encouraged by it to refuſe a recompence. This if true, would be a ſerious objection, for he had always viewed negociation as affording the only probable chance for indemnity to the ſufferers; if a recompence be refuſed by Britain, war will be the conſequence. The objection however he thought would be entirely removed by attending to the reſolution itſelf. It is not he ſaid a proviſion for taking the debt on ourſelves, but meerly to *guarantee* a recompence to the ſufferers; the very word implies that the government of America is not the principal debtor, but is to compel another to make indemnity, or become the debtor. Mr. D. cloſed with ſaying that he had attended only to the reaſoning of the gentlemen and not to their perſonalities; it was not his practice to leave the queſtion to impute to others, motives either corrupt or paltry; if they choſe to glean imaginary laurels on this ground, he was not anxious to ſhare them; they could but judge whether in this way they were likely to encreaſe their reputation, or benefit the public.

Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Ames, Murray, Smith of South-Carolina, and Hillhouſe, alſo ſpoke againſt the amendment, and ſaid the merits of neither propoſition were now before the houſe, but only the mode in which the ſubject ſhould be conſidered—that they were in themſelves ſeparate and independent, and ought to have a ſeparate and independent conſideration—they were queſtions of very great national concern, and that blending them together would give an undue bias, and neither would be fairly and impartially decided. It was doubtful whether the reſolution for ſequeſtration ever ought to be adopted, and that to connect the two ſubjects, would be to hang a mill ſtone about the necks of the ſufferers—that as they were a numerous and very meritorious claſs of citizens, their claim merited a candid and full examination, unembarraſſed with any other matter.

The Yeas and Nays were called on the amendment, and were as follows:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Beatty, Blount, Boudinot, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claiborne, Clark, Coles, Dawſon, Dayton, Dearborn, Dent, Findley, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gillon, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hancock, Heath, Heiſter, Hindman, Hunter, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Muhlenberg, Neville, New, Nicholas, Niles, Orr, Page, Parker, Pickens, Preſton, Rutherford, Scott, Sherburne, Smilie, I. Smith, Talbot, Cortlandt, Venable, Walker, Williams, Winn, and Winſton. 57.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Armſtrong, Bourne, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dexter, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gilbert, Gilman, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Hillhouſe, Latimer, Learned, Lee, Malbone, Murray, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Allen, Gaaſbeck, P. Wadſworth, and Watts. 31.

The reſolution was then referred to the ſame Committee to whom the reſolution for ſequeſtrating Britiſh debts was referred.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

CONSIDERATIONS *on* EXCISE.

THAT the manufacturers of the United States are unwilling to contribute their ſhare in the expences of government, and that they reſt perfectly content, let who may, bear that duty, ſo they are exempt, are charges, which with a conſiderable ſhare of induſtry, are endeavoured to be impreſſed on the public mind.

To a claſs of citizens unconſcious of a diſpoſition inimical to the happineſs of ſociety, relying on their induſtry, uſefulneſs, and irreproachable conduct for the approbation of their fellow men, no aſperſion could have been more injurious; it is therefore incumbent upon them to ſtate ſome few facts, from which the unprejudiced will make the due inference.

That the expences of government are to be defrayed is moſt true, and chearfully ought the citizens of this highly favoured country to contribute each his apportionate ſhare; it ſhould be conſidered as a free will-offering rather than an exaction; it is a mutual participation in the expences of that ſociety, by which we are protected in our perſons and property.

If the proportions of wealth is the juſt criterion by which to regulate the quota of tax for each individual, and that it is, appears confirmed by the popular opinion—"*that Luxuries ſhould be the moſt heavily aſſeſſed, becauſe the opulent are the conſumers*" it could be eaſily diſtinguiſhed that the manufacturer and they who (from their rank in wealth) are termed the middle claſs of citizens, have not only paid their ſufficiency, but greatly more—as a tenant, he moſt frequently pays the tax on the real eſtate of his landlord, and as a citizen over and above his own he participates in the taxes levied for the protection of the delinquent perſonal property (however overgrown) of the wealthy citizen.

To alledge then that the manufacturer or the induſtrious mechanic ſhall pay, even yet more than this exciſe to which he is now accuſtomed in order to preſerve unſubſidized that property which the power of wealth has hitherto ſecured from aſſeſſment even for its own protection, is nothing ſhort of a declaration that they ſhall become the "*hewers of wood and drawers of water*". The contemplated tax on manufactures, were it only on account of the banditti of that kind of exciſemen hitherto unknown in America, with the rigor of the laws neceſſary to give efficiency, and to qualify their inſolence, is in itſelf the moſt execrable, and to the liberties of freemen the moſt dangerous.—Is it becauſe they poſſeſs more enterprize, are more ingenious, or that they are leſs ſcrupulous of the ſweat of their brow, that they are to be ſingled out? are then their peculiar improvements, knowledge, or excellence, the reſult, perhaps, of years of aſſiduity and reſearch, to be of no longer value, and are to be ſubjected to the moſt common inſpection and expoſure? I hope not. But the apology (and experience proves it only an apology) is, that the conſumer and not the manufacturer will pay the duty; had this been well founded or the reſult of due enquiry, it would have been ſome conſolation; that it is either I deny, and in confirmation take one well tried, ſtern, and recent fact, in preference to a volume of theory.

The late exciſe on wines, &c. in the ſtate of Pennſylvania was 8d. per gallon, the fair dealer paid the duty, and demanded a profit of 10 per cent. which included waſte, &c. the falſe ſwearer demanded no ſuch profit, the duty anſwered his purpoſe, the ultimate proved that inſtead of a revenue to the ſtate, it became a bounty for his perjury, maugre all the watchfulneſs which could be exerted for its ſupport. Need I to add that what little duty the ſtate received, was paid by the fair trade, whoſe buſineſs in conſequence became of no value, while the abandoned character flouriſhed on the bulk of the duty contemplated for the commonwealth.

The receipts into the Treaſury became daily leſs, until at the formation of the Federal government notwithſtanding the vigilance of a worthy office it became when compared with the expected amount a very pittance, but if viewed with reſpect to its effect on ſociety, dreadful.—Should I be here told that it was in conſequence of the inefficiency of the law; the hiſtory of all revenue ſyſtems in Europe will make the anſwer and prove that the utmoſt deſpotiſm is unequal to their maintenance.

One of the greateſt ſecurities which the community have is, that when the Legiſlature levy a tax, they in general alſo tax themſelves; but in the inſtance of an exciſe on manufactures it is poſſible they may overwhelm, while themſelves feel none of the effect. Wealth begets power, and power too oft leads to uſurpation; to obviate theſe impreſſions, protect the riſing intereſts of his country, induce harmony in ſociety and good will to its rulers is peculiarly the duty of the repreſentative of a free people, and his elevation to that higheſt honor which his fellow-citizens can confer, will I truſt, be a pledge for the faithful and exemplary maintenance of the compact for ſupport of juſt and equal rights.—Forbearance in power, rejection of ſelf intereſt, and an attachment to the principles of equal liberty, are the means by which has roſe to the higheſt pinnacle of human honor, and real dignity one of our fellow citizens, and whoſe prudence and magnanimity receive applauſe even in the cabinets of Europe.

As flouriſhes the ſtate, ſuffer then to flouriſh the manufactures and cheriſh the arts, chargeable only with an equitable ſhare of its burdens, and having arrived at juſt earned wealth under the countenance of a good adminiſtration, their participation in its expences ſhall bear its fulleſt proportion, ſo ſhall the happineſs of the community be permanently fixed and the rulers of government receive their higheſt reward in the approbation and attachment of a free people.

ANTI PRŒTEXTUS.

UNITED STATES.

COLUMBIA.

PROCEEDINGS of the Legiſlature of South Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

May 3, 1793.

Col. Anderſon (late chairman of the committee, appointed on the ſecond day of Dec. 1793) with full powers to ſend for perſons, papers and records, to examine into, and aſcertain the truth of a report, "that an armed force was levying within this ſtate, by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion, and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States," informed the Houſe, that himſelf and the other members of that committee, had been ſued for their acts done as members of that committee (which they had ſubmitted to the Houſe, and which the Houſe had thought proper to approve) by Stephen Drayton, for a ſum of 60,000 dollars; and that their meſſenger, Col. Wade Hampton, had alſo been ſued for executing their warrants and orders; which ſuits have been brought by Alexander Moultrie, attorney at law.

Whereupon ordered, that the information of Colonel Anderſon be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Major Rutledge reported, from the committee on privileges and elections, to whom was referred a repreſentation of Colonel Anderſon, late chairman of the committee, appointed on the 2d day of December 1793; which was read and is as follows:

Report, that they have taken the ſame into conſideration, and find, that ſhortly after the adjournment of the legiſlature, in Dec. laſt, actions were brought by Alexander Moultrie, at the inſtance, and as the attorney, of Stephen Drayton, againſt Colonel Robert Anderſon, Henry William Deſauſſure, John Rutledge, jun. Timothy Ford, John Drayton, James Green Hunt and Captain Butler, a committee, appointed by this houſe, at the laſt ſeſſion, to examine into, and aſcertain the truth of a report, that an armed force was levying within this ſtate, by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion, and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate.

That the ſaid ſuits were avowedly commenced by the ſaid Alexander Moultrie, againſt the ſaid committee, for what they did as members of the ſame. Your committee have, therefore, unanimouſly come to the following reſolutions, which they recommended to be adopted by the houſe, viz.

Reſolved, *Firſt*, that the freedom of debate, and the liberty of acting without the external reſtraint of fear or influence, conſtitute the moſt valuable privileges of the legiſlature; and form the ſtrongeſt palladium of the rights of the people.

Reſolved, *Secondly*, that from the nature of the conſtitution of this ſtate, it is eſſential and inherent in the legiſlature, that the members thereof, acting in either houſe, are not liable and cannot legally be queſtioned elſewhere, for their conduct, or the motives thereof.

Reſolved, *thirdly*, that while each houſe neceſſarily poſſeſſes the right of cenſuring or puniſhing improper conduct in any of its members, it is equally the province of the houſe, to protect the members thereof from moleſtation from any other perſon, or in any other place.

Reſolved, *Fourthly*, that as the above have always been the received and known uſage of the legiſlature of this country, any perſon, by proceſs of law, or otherwiſe, attempting to infringe or counteract the ſame, acts in open contempt and defiance of the rights, powers and privileges of the legiſlature, and deſerves the ſevereſt animadverſions therefore.

Reſolved, *fifthly*, that Stephen Drayton, for proſecuting the members of a committee of this houſe, for conduct in the houſe; and Alexander Moultrie, for having acted as attorney in this behalf, and iſſuing proceſs of law, and cauſing them to be arreſted, have knowingly, wilfully, and flagrantly violated the rights, powers and privileges of the houſe of repreſentatives.

Reſolved, *ſixthly*, that in the opinion of this committee, any attorney, within this ſtate, commencing or proſecuting a ſuit, againſt any member of this houſe, for any thing ſaid or done by him, as a member (he the ſaid attorney knowing the ſaid ſuit is for ſomething ſaid or done as a member) is unworthy of his office, and ought not to be ſuffered to practice in any of the courts of judicature under the authority of this ſtate.

Reſolved, *ſeventhly*, that the ſaid Alexander Moultrie, and Stephen Drayton, having knowingly, wilfully, and flagrantly violated the rights and privileges of this houſe, be immediately ſent for by a ſpecial meſſenger and fourthwith brought to attend this houſe.

The reſolution being read it was reſolved, unanimouſly, that this houſe do concur with the committee on the ſaid reſolutions.

On motion, reſolved, that the firſt ſix foregoing reſolutions, be made out by the clerk of this houſe, and ſerved on the judges of the ſuperior courts of law and equity of this ſtate.

Ordered, that the reſolution be publiſhed in the ſeveral gazettes of this ſtate.

NORFOLK, May 15.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in Cheſapeake Bay, the ſhip St. Ann, Captain Juan Mathias de Leredo, in 55 days from Cadiz.—In whom came paſſenger, Capt. Cambell, of Philadelphia, who brings the following intereſting intelligence.

That there was lying in Cadiz, twenty two ſail of the line, eight frigates, and two ſloops of war belonging to the Spaniards.—Four ſail of the line and two frigates of this number, were daily expected to ſail as convoy, for a fleet of merchantmen for the Havanna, and the remaining number was not half manned—That there was dead and ſick, 18,000 at the Spaniſh army, on the frontiers of France, with the plague.

CADIZ, March 18.

We the ſubſcribers commanders of American veſſels now in this port, and ready for ſea, having received intelligence that a Spaniſh fleet of 4 ſhips of the line and two frigates would ſail from here for the Weſt-Indies in a few days, have thought proper to make application to the commander of ſaid fleet to take our veſſels under his convoy and afford us his protection; we received for anſwer that application ſhould be made by our Conſul, and when told we had no Conſul here, his anſwer was that we ought to have, and a fleet to protect ourſelves for he could afford us no protection: In conſequence of which we are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of declaring we intend to remain here until we have a ſufficient convoy granted us, as there is now out on a cruiſe 17 ſail of Algerine Corſairs, the leaſt of which 12 guns; beſides a great number of boats armed with ſwivels and muſkets, and each boat carrying from 18 to 25 men; and ſhould we fall into their hands we have nothing to expect but perpetual ſlavery, as the Tyrant of Algiers has declared he will not ranſom an American on any terms whatever; we have intelligence daily from Algiers, and learn that our countrymen there are treated in a cruel and ſhocking manner. Peace is concluded on for 50 years between Portugal and Algiers, and if we have not a fleet to protect our trade we may expect the moſt ſerious conſequences, as the Algerine Corſairs have gone to the Northward, and have declared they intend to pay a viſit to the American coaſt, in the Summer. They have already fitted ſome of the American prizes for cruiſers, and are fitting more.

Cornelius Marchant, Boſton,
James Parrock, Philadelphia,
Wm. J. Plummer, Boſton,
Joſeph Girdler, Marblehead,
Daniel White, Boſton,
Edward Lewis, Marblehead,
Daniel Hathorne, Salem,
Edward Brock, Philadelphia,
William Burrow, Boſton,
John Beckford, Salem,
William Younge, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 26.

At a Meeting of the CAPTAINS and MATES of veſſels, held at Philadelphia, at the tavern of Mr. Barnabas M'Shane, on Friday 23d May, 1794, in conſequence of advertiſements publiſhed in the different newſpapers of Philadelphia, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly agreed to:—

RESOLVED, That the ſubſcribers will abſolutely refuſe taking charge of any veſſel, or leave this port for ten days from this date.

Reſolved, That the pilots be requeſted not to take charge of any veſſel, to carry them down, for the ſame ſpace of time.

Reſolved, In caſe any captain or mate ſhall be diſcharged by his owner, for an adherence to theſe reſolves, we do pledge ourſelves to each other that we will not accept of any vacant birth that may be occaſioned thereby.

Reſolved, That a committee be now appointed to prepare a petition to Congreſs, requeſting a renewal of the embargo, to continue until ſuch time as we can purſue our buſineſs with ſafety and ſecure from inſult; and that theſe reſolves be preſented to all the captains and mates now in port, to be ſigned by them; he who refuſes his name ſhall be taken down, and oppoſite to it ſhall be wrote *he refuſes*.

Reſolved, That every captain now preſent ſhall, to-morrow, hoiſt his colors, as a ſignal of having agreed to theſe reſolutions; by which means, the citizens at large will be able to diſcriminate between the friends and enemies to the liberties of America.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolves be publiſhed, and that the committee do forward copies of them to New-York, Baltimore, and Wilmington, and requeſt a concurrence.

Theſe reſolves were agreed to, and ſigned by one hundred and four perſons, at the place of meeting.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, May 1.

"All the American veſſels, ſeized in this port, were yeſterday condemned in groſs; for having acted contrary to the inſtructions of the 6th Nov. and 8th of Jan. and having *been found here ſupplying bad men in a bad cauſe, and as enemies to Great Britain.*"

Capt. Stephens, arrived here yeſterday in 26 days from Jamaica, was boarded off the Light-Houſe, cloſe in with Sandy Hook, yeſterday morning (23d May) by the Britiſh privateer ſchooner Flying-Fiſh, of 10 iron 4 pounders, and 4 wooden guns, Capt. M'Kinney; from whom Capt. Stephens took a pilot. M'Kinney informed Capt. Stephens that he had captured a French privateer ſchooner, 3 days out from Charleſton, who fired a broad ſide into M'Kinney, and killed 5 of his men.

The above mentioned Britiſh privateer, came in the Hook a few days ſince to wood and water, during which time, ſhe kept the National flag of France flying at her maſt head; M'Kinney, Commander of this veſſel, was born in the city of New-York, ſerved his apprenticeſhip to the ſea, out of this port; and was in this city two days ago.

PROVIDENCE, May 17.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Perry, in a brig, arrived here from Liſbon, after a paſſage of 45 days. The Captains Alger and Sheldon, of this port ſailed with him, under convoy of a Portugueſe ſquadron.

Extract of a letter from the American Conſul at Liſbon, to a mercantile houſe in this town, dated March 18—received by Capt. Perry.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that there is every reaſon to believe that hoſtilities will ſoon be renenewed between Portugal and Algiers, and that the Algerines will of courſe be ſhut up in their ports again, and our navigation be once more free from thoſe pirates, though not from ſome others much more injurious to our general commerce. This court has ſent a frigate to Algiers, to inform the Dey that they will not ratify the Truce, and will never pay them any thing for a Peace, being able and determined to protect their own Trade and Coaſt. But at the ſame time I hope the United States will lend them ſome Aid, it being at leaſt as much for our Advantage as for that of Portugal, that the Algerines ſhould be confined."

The following Algerine Cruizers were out the 23d of March, viz. four Frigates, of 44, 38, 32 and 28 guns; two Brigs, of 22 and 24; ſix Xebecs, of 22 each; one Polacre, of 14; one Schooner, of 12, and two Suralls, of 6 and 4.

Capt. Perry informs, that the Algerine Cruizers were all in port when he ſailed, the Ramedan (or Mahometan Lent) having commenced.

The ſhip Betſey, Capt. William Page, of this port, arrived Yeſterday at Newport from the Iſle of France.

SALEM, Maſſachuſetts.

AN AGREEABLE FACT.

Laſt evening, the ſchooner Polly, Samuel Ingerſoll, maſter, arrived here from Dominique. She, with other American veſſels, fell into the hands of the Britiſh, at Trinity (Martinique) and was ſent to Dominique for "legal adjudication;" where, after being libelled, and ſuffering plunder, and injury to the veſſel, ſhe has been finally given up (whether with or without trial we did not underſtand) with 19 other veſſels and their cargoes in the like predicament.—We may therefore hope, if the Britiſh have any ſyſtem of procedure, that thoſe veſſels which fell into their hands at the other captured French iſlands, will be alſo releaſed.—There was a flying report at Dominique, not credited, of our Embargo. Proviſions were very low, and ſelling at vendue for almoſt nothing.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

An effectual method to prevent Mice from eating the grain in ſtacks, or mows, or cheeſe, or other articles uſually injured by theſe vermin.

Mr. Macdonald of Scalpo, in the Hebrides having before ſuffered conſiderably by Mice, put three or four ſtalks, with the leaves on, of wild mint, gathered in a field near a brook, at the bottom, near the centre, and at the top of each ſtack or mow, as it was raiſed, and never after had any of his grain conſumed.—He then tried the ſame experiment with his cheeſe, and other artcles uſually kept in ſtore, and often injured by mice, with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the article to be preſerved. The experiment is eaſy to be tryed, and if it proves generally effectual, is a valuable preventative.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Phoebe, Smith, Martinique 24
Kitty, Reily, Norfolk
Fredericksburgh, Anderſon, Virg.
Eagle, Burden, do. 4
Nancy, Collin, do. do.
Sloop Abigail, ——, Portſmouth 12
Three Friends, Bunker, Virg. 4.
Fame, Suſey, Charleſton 11

An American brig is arrived at the Fort, which is ſaid to be the brig Mary, Capt. Fleming of Philadelphia, from St. Croix.

A few veſſels were ſeen coming into the Capes, names unknown.

Captain Fleming informs, that he paſſed a brig belonging to Charleſton yeſterday in the Bay, name unknown.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The manufactory of Sugar in the United States is called an *infant* manufacture by a great Sugar Baker in a certain houſe, but he tells us immediately after, that more ſugar is refined in the United States than is neceſſary to ſupply the whole country:

Contraſt theſe expreſſions, "the manufactory is yet in its *infant ſtate*"—with theſe, even "now *already* can annually make a quantity *more than ſufficient* for the conſumption of the United States"—a pretty well-grown infant!

Midwifery.

Dr. Price, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and of Jeſus College in the Univerſity of Oxford, &c. &c. formerly lecturer on Midwifery in London, will commence early in the Autumn, a complete

Courſe of Lectures,
ON THE
Theory & practice of Midwifery
(With the lateſt Improvements)

And on the various Diſeaſes incident to Women and Children; of which timely notice will be given.

May 26 3t

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. MORRIS'S NIGHT.
THIS EVENING,
May 26.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, never performed here, called
She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not;
OR
The Kind Impoſtor.

Don Manuel,	Mr. Morris
Don Philip,	Mr. Fennell
Don Lewis,	Mr. Cleveland
Octavio,	Mr. Green
Trappanti,	Mr. Chalmers
Soto,	Mr. Bates
Corrigidore,	Mr. Warrell
Diego,	Mr. De Moulin
Vaſquez,	Maſter Warrell
Hypolita,	Mrs. Marſhall
Roſara,	Mrs. Morris
Flora,	Mrs. Francis
Villetta,	Mrs. Shaw

End of the Comedy, a new Comic Paſtoral Ballet, compoſed by Mr. Francis, called
L' Amour trouve les Moyens;
Or, The
FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.
By Mons. Belona, (being his ſecond appearance in America) Mr. Bliſſett, Mr. Darley jun. Maſter T. Warrell, Mr. Francis, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,
(never performed in America, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called
THE PRIZE,
Or, 2. 5. 3. 8.
The Muſic by Signor Storace.

Doctor Lenitive,	Mr. Harwood
Mr. Heartwell,	Mr. Moreton
Mr. Caddy,	Mr. Finch
Label,	Mr. Wignell
Boy,	Maſter T. Warrell
Juba,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Mrs. Caddy,	Mrs. Rowſon
Caroline, (with additional ſongs)	Mrs. Oldmixon

With the original overture and accompaniments.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Morris, at Mr. Berthault's, Third, near Cheſnut ſtreet—at the uſual places, and of Mr. Franklin, at the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

Mr. WHITLOCK's NIGHT on Wedneſday the 28th.

A Tragedy, never performed in America, called JULIA, or the *Italian Lover.*

With BON TON, or HIGH LIFE ABOVE STAIRS.

Mr. MARSHALL's Benefit will be on Friday.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 5 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

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Phi'ad. p'ila, March, 1794

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A

Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar;

And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.
2. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.
5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by D. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,

The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Aſia. 5. Africa. 6. South America. 7. Cook's diſcoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11 Auſtrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19 Ireland. 20 Weſt-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary ſphere. 23. Copernican ſyſtem.

With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage.

wafstf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry ſtreets.

May 15 1w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, *North Third ſtreet.*

May 6 mw&f1ot

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,

FOR SALE AT

No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ſtf

ESSENCE

For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at

Poyntell's Stationary Store,

No. 21, Second ſtreet.

April 24. tuth&s 3w

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

Treaſury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

- 98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
- 27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal-pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. &c.
- 200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.

- 25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
- 210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

- 50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
- 5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
- 30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly.

tu&ſ 3w.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker, and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill.

The *t* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *t*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe,

and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&ttf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality

PORK, prime and cargo of do.

BURLINGTON PORK

BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 buſhels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 35, *No. Water Street.*

May 15. dtu5

Juſt Publiſhed,

A one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Cheſnut Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, D. D.

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18, tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock-Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

PHILADELPHIA:

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